

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

CHARLES RANDALL HARRISON,

PETITIONER,

-VS-

DAVID L. WINN, WARDEN,

RESPONDENT.

CASE NO: 05-40021-MLW

**AMENDED COMPLAINT**

Comes now petitioner, Charles Randall Harrison, hereinafter known as (petitioner), acting in propria persona, and in want of counsel, and would aver as follows.

**STATEMENT OF CASE**

On October 1, 1996, petitioner was charged by a grand jury in the Northern District of Florida to a five (5) count second superceding indictment. Petitioner was charged in Count I with conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute Methamphetamine in violation of 21 U.S.C. §841 (a) (1), (b) (1) (A) (VIII) and Amphetamine §841 (b) (D). See (exhibit "A").

1. CONSPIRACY

To successfully prosecute conspiracy, government must be able to point to two (2) separate provisions, one making act of conspiracy a crime, and one making object of conspiracy a crime. U.S.C.A. Const. Amendment 5; Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act, of 1970, §§406, 1013, 21 U.S.C. §§846, 963. 21 U.S.C. §846, states: Any person who attempts <sup>or</sup> conspires to commit any offense defined in this Title is punishable by imprisonment or fine or both for the offense.

This Title as used in §846 refers to the Controlled Substance Act. The provision making the act of conspiracy unlawful is 21 U.S.C. §841 (a) (1); the unlawful act.

The "object" offenses for conspiracy are well defined in the U.S.S.G. at 2D1.1 at page 93 of the 1998-99 edition of the U.S.S.G. for attempts or conspiracy. Which states: "If the defendant is convicted under 21 U.S.C. §841 (b) (1) (A), (b) (1) (B), or (b) (1) (C)." It should be noticed that (b) (1) (D) is not listed.

2. Petitioner's Indictment was Jurisdictionally Defective for the following Reasons

Petitioner's indictment charged him in Count I and Count II for possessing with intent to distribute Amphetamine as an "object" offense and charged §841 (b) (D) a non-existent statute. See (exhibit "3"). Furthermore, Count I and Count II failed to charge the operative part of the statute 21 U.S.C. §841 (a) (1) for the Amphetamine object-offense.

3. Congress Expressly Incorporated the "Object" of the Conspiracy into the definition of §846

These provisions allow imposition of prison terms and fines equal to those that can be imposed for the commission of the crimes that were the "objects" of the attempt or conspiracy.

Congress expressly incorporated the "object" of the conspiracy into the definition of §846 and the violation necessarily "must" specify the threshold facts to identify the statutory penalty range under §841.

4. The Indictment in Count I and Count II was Jurisdictionally Defective for the following Reasons

The government in Count I properly charged the Methamphetamine object of the conspiracy naming the Title and penalty provision of 21 U.S.C. §841 (b) (1) (A) (VIII) which makes the object of the conspiracy for the Methamphetamine, but in charging the Amphetamine object of the conspiracy in Count I the indictment charged a non-existent statute §841 (b) (D), that the judge in petitioner's trial said did not exist. See (exhibit "B").

5. The District Court Constructively Amended Petitioner's Indictment during the trial and at Sentencing

The District Court Judge after jury selection and opening statements stopped petitioner's trial when he noticed what he called a serious problem. See (exhibit "B"). at line 19-20. The judge tried to limit this error to only Count II but Count I charged the same non-existent statute §841 (b) (D). The District Court Judge then constructively amended petitioner's indictment when he charged the penalty section from §841 (b) (D) to §841 (b) (1) (D). See (exhibit "B"). Constructive Amendment No: 1.

The indictment was amended again at sentencing by the probation officer and later by the judge when he adopted the report by changing the penalty section from §841 (b) (1) (D) to §841 (b) (1) (C). See P.S.I. at ¶93 (exhibit "C").

Therefore, petitioner's indictment was jurisdictionally defective for failure to properly charge the Amphetamine object-offense in Count I and in Count II.

The language in the indictment nor the statutory citation did not properly charge an offense.

6. The District Court was Without Jurisdiction to act because Petitioner was Charged to a non-offense

Petitioner is aware that district courts of the Federal United States have original and exclusive jurisdiction, 18 U.S.C. §3231. Despite this broad grant of power the old Fifth Circuit in *United States -vs- Meachum*, 626 F. 2d 503 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1980); stated: that a district court is without jurisdiction to act when a defendant is indicted to a non-offense. The Supreme Courts decision <sup>in</sup> ~~is~~ *United States -vs- Cotton*, 152 L. Ed. 2d 860 (2002) did not overrule this decision. See *United States -vs- Peter*, 310 F. 3d 709 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002).

7. The Indictment was also Broadened outside the four Corners found by the Grand Jury

The nature of the conspiracy alleged is determined from an examination of the four corners of the indictment. The precise manner in which an indictment is drawn cannot be ignored; because an important function of the indictment is to ensure that, in case any proceedings are taken against the (defendant) for a similar offense...the record [will] sho[w] with accuracy to what extent he may plead former acquittal or conviction. *Sanabria -vs United States*, 437 U.S. 54, 65-66 (1978).

The government in this case, chose to seek a grand jury indictment naming two specific controlled substances as the "objects" of the conspiracy in a single Count of the indictment in Count I.

The government therefore cannot defend the conviction and sentence imposed on the grounds that the jury found a broader different conspiracy to distribute controlled substances generally. *Stirone -vs- States*, 361 U.S. 212, 218 (1960).

The government through its ability to craft indictments is the master of the charged conspiracy...having set the stage, the government must be satisfied with the limits of its own creation. *United States -vs- Neopolitan*, 791 F. 2d 480, 501 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1986); *United States -vs- Weismann*, 899 F. 2d 1111, 1115 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990).

8. Count II of Petitioner's Indictment was also Jurisdictionally Defective

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Count II in petitioner's indictment also charged a non-offense. See (exhibit "A" and "B").

The judge in petitioner's trial after jury selection and opening statements stopped the proceedings when he discovered, what he called a "serious problem" in petitioner's indictment. See (exhibit "B") line 20. The court stated: "Well the problem is it seems to have charged some strange section of Title 21, but not the one that seems to be the operative one." First of all section §841 (b) (D) "doesn't exist." Constructive Amendment No: 1. The case should have been continued and the indictment corrected and sent back to the grand jury for further deliberation. The judge also tried to limit this error to Count II only, when in fact petitioner was charged to the same "non-existent" statute §841 (b) (D) in Count I for the Amphetamine object of the conspiracy. See (exhibit "A").

9. The Government was sloppy in the Crafting of the Indictment against Petitioner

The government in crafting the indictment failed to charge the "actus reus" element of the offense, which is the wrongful deed or the unlawful act, the operative section of the statute §841 (a) (1) sets forth the "mens rea" element of the statute which knowingly and intentionally possessing the named controlled substance that was the object of the conspiracy to distribute. It takes these two essential elements for every crime at common law. It seems that the only remedy would be dismissal of the indictment in this case, even though that choice is not exactly the favorite dosage of medicine preferred to be administered to the government, it is possibly the best way to stop the unbridled carelessness of the U.S. Attorneys in their construction of indictments and sloppy ways of dealing with grand juries in this country. The interest of the United States in a criminal prosecution is not that it shall win the case, but that justice will be done. *Jencks -vs- U.S.*, 353 U.S. 657, 1 L. Ed. 2d 1603, 77 S. Ct. 1007 (1957).

10. Indictment that Charges a Non-Offense has always been deemed Jurisdictional

In making the requirement of an indictment jurisdictional, Rule 7 (a) Fed. R. Crim. P. merely codifies what was always considered to be the law. Thus in *Ex Parte Wilson*, 114 U.S. 417, 429, 5 S. Ct. 935, 941, 29 L. Ed. 849 (1887); the court stated: "the district court in holding the petitioner to answer for such a crime, without indictment or presentment by a grand jury exceeded its jurisdiction and the defendant is entitled to be discharged." See (exhibit "A" and "B").



A court can acquire no jurisdiction to try a person for a criminal offense, unless he has been charged with the commission of a 'particular' offense and charged in the 'particular' form and mode required by law. **Albrecht -vs- United States**, 336 U.S. 440 (1949).

11. Petitioner's Jurisdictional Claim Should be Heard on its Merits

One type of claim that has historically been recognized as fundamental, and for which collateral relief has accordingly been available is that of "jurisdictional error." See: **United States -vs- Addonizio**, 442 U.S. 178, 185, 99 S. Ct. 2235, 60 L. Ed. 2d 805 (1979); "Habeas Corpus has long been available to attack a conviction entered by a court without jurisdiction." **Keel -vs- United States**, 585 F. 2d 110, 114 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1978). (en banc) "distinguishing challenge to conviction, vesting on guilty plea, Jurisdictional Errors from those which may be raised in collateral attack."

Since "jurisdictional" error implicates a court's power to adjudicate the matter before it, such power can never be waived by the parties to the litigation. See: **Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. -vs- Mottley**, 211 U.S. 149, 152, 29 S. Ct. 42, 53 L. Ed. 129 (1908). "Ordering case dismissed for lack of jurisdiction despite absence of objection from either party to trial court's previous adjudication of merits."

12. The District Court "Trumped" the Statute §841 (b) (1) (D) with a Federal Regulation

Amphetamine is listed at Title 21 U.S.C. §812 at a schedule III controlled substance and falls under 21 U.S.C. §841 (b) (1) (D). The probation officer in her P.S.I. stated: that Amphetamine is a schedule II controlled substance by designation of the Attorney General by way of Federal Regulation. It is petitioner's proposition that it was the intent of the U.S. Attorney to indict petitioner for 21 U.S.C. §841 (b) (1) (D), seeing that Amphetamine is listed as a schedule III drug pursuant to Title 21 U.S.C. §812 Fed. R. Crim. Proc. See page 1156 of the 2001 Edition, and that is what the judge amended the indictment to in trial. See (exhibit "B").

Petitioner was tried and convicted pursuant to §841 (b) (1) (D). The district court judge in adopting the P.S.I. report over objection of petitioner pro-se, overrode the statute §841 (b) (1) (D) with a Federal Regulation. Also, more fundamentally, it is axiomatic that federal regulations cannot "trump or repeal" acts of Congress. **Aerolineas Argentinas -vs- United States**, 77 F. 3d 1564 (Fed. Cir. 1996). "A regulation cannot override a clearly statutory enactment and federal regulations cannot "trump" or "repeal" acts of Congress." **United States -vs- Kirvan**, 86 F. 3d 309 (2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. 1996).

13. The Prosecutor knowingly and Intentionally Presented False Material Evidence and Perjured Testimony which was Material to the Grand Jury in Presentment of Petitioner's Case



On August 20, <sup>1996</sup>~~2006~~, A.U.S.A. Attorney Edwin F. Knight and his grand jury and trial witness D.E.A. Special Agent Charles Gravat presented 1240 grams of a tan powdered substance to the grand jury for the Northern District of Florida. This tan substance was confiscated from the government's "star witness" at his arrest on August 16, 1996. Mr. Knight and D.E.A. Special Agent Charles Gravat presented this tan substance to the grand jury and told them that the substance was Methamphetamine a total of sixteen times. See (August 20, 1996 grand jury minutes).

August 20, 1996, the very same day, A.U.S.A. Edwin F. Knight, received a report from the government's expert witness and Forensic Scientist, Mrs. Ivette Vallego who determined the tan substance to be a completely different drug not Methamphetamine. The substance tested to be 100% DL Amphetamine. See (exhibit "D").

14. Petitioner was entitled to an Impartial and Unbiased Prosecutor in his Trial

Petitioner states: "that the A.U.S.A. Edwin F. Knight and Special Agent Charles Gravat developed a personal bias toward petitioner because he would not cooperate with the government. Petitioner received threats from D.E.A. Special Agent Gravat that he would see to it that petitioner received thirty-years if he did not help him on this case. See: *Young -vs- United States*, 481 U.S. 787, 95 L. Ed. 2d 740, 107 S. Ct. 2124, (1987).

At this point in which A.U.S.A. Edwin F. Knight, became aware that both he and Special Agent Gravat had presented material false information, and perjured testimony that was material to the grand jury, the prosecutor Edwin F. Knight was under a duty to immediately inform the court and opposing counsel...and because both he and Agent Gravat had presented false material information and perjured testimony and both were material, to inform the grand jury in order that appropriate action might have been taken. **United States -vs- Basurto, 497 F. 2d at 785 (1974).**

Significantly, the A.U.S.A. instead of informing the court and other parties, and correct this cancer to justice, Mr. Knight did nothing and permitted petitioner to stand trial on an indictment that was based on false material information and perjured testimony and allowed the cancer to grow.

To demonstrate that the A.U.S.A. did this intentionally and maliciously, on September 17, 1996, A.U.S.A. Knight and Special Agent Gravat went back before the grand jury with the same 1240 grams of Amphetamine and presented it to the grand jury as Methamphetamine. See: (exhibit "E") at (page 3).

It should be noted that petitioner's original and the superceding indictments were for Methamphetamine only. The A.U.S.A. Edwin F. Knight and Special Agent Gravat on October 1, 1996 took this same 1240 grams of Amphetamine and presented it to the grand jury in its true substance as Amphetamine and got a second superceding indictment and broadened and substantially amended the original charge.

By adding Amphetamine as a "object" offense in the conspiracy Count I and Count II of Possession with Intent to distribute Amphetamine. *United States -vs- Italiano*, 894 F. 2d 1280, (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990). See also: *United States -vs- Elliot*, 849 F. 2d 554, (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988).

Agent Gravat testified before the grand jury and in trial, that in the last ninety days before Keary Owens arrest on August 16, 1996, that three controlled buys of Methamphetamine had been purchased from the government's "star witness." This was another act of blatant perjury that was knowingly and intentional. A.U.S.A. had in his possession the lab reports on these three controlled buys that revealed the substance to be once again DL Amphetamine. These reports were done by Forensic Scientist Marc Crews, and the A.U.S.A. knew that Agent Gravat was lying but again did nothing.

While these cases cited by the petitioner, may not exactly parallel the facts of the instant case, but their rulings the consequences of a violation or an abuse of this prosecutorial "duty" "must" be applied where the prosecutor has knowledge that the testimony before the grand jury was false and perjured. *Mooney -vs- Holoham*, 294 U.S. 103, 55 S. Ct. 340, 79 L. Ed. 2d 791, (1935). *Giles -vs- Maryland*, 386 U.S. 66, 87 S. Ct. 793, L. Ed. 2d 737, (1967). *Napue -vs- Illinois*, 360 U.S. 264, 79 S. Ct. 1173, 3 L. Ed. 1217 (1959); *Alcorta -vs- Texas*, 355 U.S. 28, 78 S. Ct. 103, 2 L. Ed. 9 (1957); *Hysler -vs- Florida*, 315 U.S. 411, 62 S. Ct. 688, 86 L. Ed. 392 (1942); *Pyle -vs- Kansas*, 317 U.S. 213, 63 S. Ct. 177, 87 L. Ed. 214, (1942).

15. Dismissal of the Prosecution in this Case is Warranted due to "outrageous" Misconduct by Prosecutor and D.E.A. in this Case

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Petitioner states that due to the "outrageous" misconduct by the prosecution and the D.E.A. in the investigation and the presentment of this case as noted above supra, the prosecution in this case should have been dismissed. The argument is based on language in Mr. Justice Powells concurring opinion in **Hampton -vs- United States**, 425 U.S. 484, 491-95, 96 S. Ct. 1646, 1650-53, 48 L. Ed. 2d 113 (1976) "indicating the 'outrageous' conduct by government agents investigating a case may warrant dismissal of a prosecution."

16. Deceptive Manipulation of the Evidence and Facts Deprived Petitioner of his Constitutional Right to a Fair Trial

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This deceptive manipulation of the evidence and the facts by the prosecution and D.E.A. in this case deprived petitioner of a fair trial. Because the government's failure of proof as to either Methamphetamine and Amphetamine, would have required an acquittal on Count I and the conspiracy charge. See: **United States -vs- Allen**, 302 F. 3d at 1260. The government cannot produce one gram of Methamphetamine in his trial nor at sentencing, nor from circumstantial evidence that petitioner or any of his co-defendants ever possessed any Methamphetamine. Therefore, petitioner is "actually innocent" of the conspiracy Count I.

17. The Judges Refusal to Instruct the Jury and give them guidance on a question of Law was Intrinsically Harmful Structural Error

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At the liability portion of petitioner's trial, during the jury deliberations, the jury sent a question to Judge Vinson asking for guidance on an important issue of law. The question read: "What quantity or drug amount is considered an amount for personal use or possession ~~as~~<sup>or</sup> an amount for distribution?" The court stated for the record: "There is no legal definition for that and it is a matter for you to decide." See (exhibit "F").

Petitioner was entitled to a lesser included offense instruction. See: U.S. -vs- Monger, 185 F. 3d (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). Petitioner had admitted at trial that the 4.9 grams of Amphetamine confiscated at his arrest was his for "personal use."

The 4.9 grams was in one (1) container and there were no scales or cutting agents found in the search of petitioner's residence.

It is petitioner's proposition that Judge Roger Vinson abused his discretion for his failure to instruct the jury on the "entire offense" of simple possession. Unlike Neder 119 S. Ct. at 1833, petitioner was denied his constitutional right to a fair trial. Instead of omitting one element of the offense as in Neder, the district court in this case refused to instruct the jury on the entire offense of "simple possession." See: Monger, 185 F. 3d at 578 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999).

Petitioner was entitled to a lesser included offense instruction. Monger, 185 F. 3d 574 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999).

The district court's failure to instruct on the lesser included offense was intrinsically harmful structural error which mandates a new trial. Errors of this type are so intrinsically harmful as to require "automatic reversal" (i.e. "affect substantial rights"), without regards to their outcome. See: **Sullivan -vs- Louisiana**, 124 L. Ed. 2d 182 (1993). "holding a defective reasonable doubt instruction is not subject to harmless error analysis because it violates all the jury's findings." Such error "infects" the entire trial process, and necessarily renders a trial fundamentally unfair. **Neder**, 119 S. Ct. at 1833 (internal citations omitted).

In addition to the foregoing, the error, is a "watershed" rule and structural error itself cannot be barred. In **France -vs- Franklin**, 85 L. Ed. 2d 344, the Supreme Court stated:

Headnote 2 (a); 2 b

"Due process prohibits the use of evidentiary presumptions in a jury charge that have the effect of relieving the [prosecutors] of the burden of proof."

In the instant case, not only was "presumption" instructed that there existed a conspiracy, that the jury could find guilt without entertaining any type of controlled substance, or amount thereof.

The bottom line is set forth in **Lambrix -vs- Singletary**, 137 L. Ed. 2d 771, "the court must survey the legal landscape and determine whether a court considering the defendant's claim at the time his conviction became final [would] have felt compelled by existing precedent to conclude that the claim he seeks was required by the constitution."



See also *Graham -vs- Collins*, 122 L. Ed. 2d 260, and *Saffle -vs- Parks*, 108 L. Ed. 2d 415.

18. The A.E.D.P.A. does not Apply to a Petition under the Traditional Habeas Statute 28 U.S.C. §2241

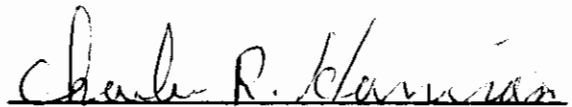
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There should no limitation to this petition pursuant to A.E.D.P.A. The A.E.D.P.A. applies to petitions brought under the post-conviction statutes §2254 and §2255, but not under the traditional habeas statute 28 U.S.C. §2241. See Pub. Law. No: 104-132, 110 stat. 1214 (1996). A.E.D.P.A.'s gatekeeping provisions apply only to "second or successive" petitions within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §2244. *James -vs- Walsh*, 308 F. 3d at 166-67 (2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. 2002).

This is petitioner's first attempt to file a traditional habeas petition. Courts have uniformly rejected a literal reading of Section 2244, concluding that a numerically second petition does not necessarily constitute a "second" petition for the purposes of A.E.D.P.A. See: *United States -vs- Barrett*, 178 F. 3d 34, 42-44 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1999). To interpret the term "second or successive" courts look to Pre-A.E.D.P.A. abuse-of-the-writ-doctrine. See *Martinez -vs- Villareal*, 523 U.S. at 643-45, 118 S. Ct. 1618. *Muniz -vs- United States*, 236 F. 3d 122, 127 (2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. 2001) (per curiam); "We...answer the question of whether a petition is 'second or successive' with reference to the equitable principals underlying the abuse of writ doctrine."

Section §2255 was never intended to supercede §2241 (c) (3). Significantly, §2255 as originally enacted and as amended by the A.E.D.P.A. contains an explicit exception to the general rule that a federal prisoner must use §2255 instead of seeking habeas relief under §2241 (c) (3). Petitioner is claiming his "actual innocence" of the charged offense and therefore fits within this "saving clause" exception.

Respectfully submitted,



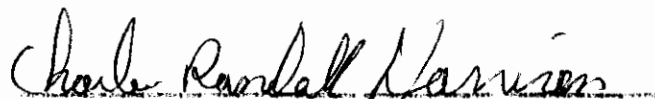
Charles R. Harrison  
#09856-002 Unit P-2  
F.M.C. Devens  
Post Office Box 879  
Ayer, MA 01432-0879

(1) PETITIONER PRESENTS HIS PETITION IN AFFIDAVIT FORM

(2) I DO SWEAR AND AFFIRM UNDER THE PAINS AND PENALTIES OF PERJURY THAT THE FACTS AND ARGUMENTS PRESENTED IN MY AMENDED COMPLAINT ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

(3) I DO SWEAR AND AFFIRM THAT I AM THE PETITIONER IN THE INSTANT CASE.

(4) I DO SWEAR AND AFFIRM THAT ALL OF THE ABOVE IS TRUE AS WELL AS THE FACTS PRESENTED IN MY AMENDED COMPLAINT UNDER THE PAINS AND PENALTIES OF PERJURY.  
SEE: 28 USC 1746



CHARLES RANDALL HARRISON  
#09855-002 UNIT P-2  
FMC DEVENS  
P.O. BOX 079  
AYER MA. 01432-0879

(Exhibit A)

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F.175

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
PENSACOLA DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SECOND  
SUPERSEDING  
INDICTMENT

v.

9.16-57

KEARY GLENN OWENS, 420 82 5972  
SONYA MELISSA WILLIAMS, aka  
SONYA MORGAN,  
CHARLES RANDALL HARRISON, aka RANDY,  
and ROBERT HENLEY

3:96cr 57RV

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

COUNT I

That on or about January 1, 1994, and continuing through the  
date of the return of the indictment, in the Northern District of  
Florida and elsewhere, the defendants,

KEARY GLENN OWENS,  
SONYA MELISSA WILLIAMS, aka  
SONYA MORGAN,  
CHARLES RANDALL HARRISON, aka RANDY, and  
ROBERT HENLEY

did knowingly and willfully combine, conspire, confederate,  
agree, and have a tacit understanding with each other and other  
persons, to possess with intent to distribute the controlled  
substances methamphetamine and amphetamine, in violation of

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NORTHERN DIST. FLA.  
TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

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FILED

*Exhibit B*

108

1 MR. SPURLIN: We join in that motion, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: As far as the evidence is concerned I  
3 think there's more than sufficient evidence to get the case  
4 to the jury on these two counts for both defendants.

5 I am concerned, however, with the charge in the second  
6 superseding indictment on count two. Mr. Patterson, are you  
7 familiar with what I'm referring to? Mr. Knight?

8 MR. PATTERSON: I know the count. I'm not sure I  
9 know the problem.

10 THE COURT: Well, the problem is it seems to have  
11 charged some strange section of Title 21 but not the one that  
12 seems to be the operative one. Defense counsel, are you  
13 aware of what I'm talking about?

14 MR. SPURLIN: No, sir, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: First of all Section 841(b)(D) doesn't  
16 exist. It's 841(b)(1)(D) and that's the penalty section.  
17 The section that's the operative part is 841(a)(1). And it  
18 doesn't seem to be charged. Apparently I haven't noticed it  
19 when I took pleas with the two codefendants either, but it  
20 seems to be a serious problem. We'll take that up in the  
21 morning.

22 Other than that, as to the facts presented and the  
23 evidence, sufficiency and all that, there's certainly grounds  
24 to get the case to the jury. So the motions are denied on  
25 that but I'll take it under advisement with respect to count

(EXHIBIT R&amp;R REPLY #11)

ALABAMA  
DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCESSATELLITE LABORATORY  
1478 HARTFORD HIGHWAY  
DOTHAN, AL 36301  
(334) 712-9742  
FACSIMILE (334) 712-1918MEDICAL EXAMINER  
207 NORTH CHERRY STREET  
DOTHAN, AL 36303  
(334) 793-0615  
FACSIMILE (334) 677-6322

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Mike Gillis  
ABC Board Narcotics Division  
P. O. Box 531  
Samson, AL 36477

CASE NUMBER: 96DD71608 SUBMITTING AGENCY CASE NUMBER: 961077L31E

SUSPECT(S)	RACE	SEX	BIRTH DATE	STATUS
Keary Owens	W	M	09/16/57	Adult

SERVICE REQUESTED: DRUG ANALYSES

CHAIN OF CUSTODY:

RELINQUISHED BY	RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
Mike Gillis	Marc Crews	08/05/96	1320

## DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE:

One sealed plastic bag containing one sandwich bag containing a tan compressed material.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES: DATE(S) OF ANALYSES: 08/05/96 - 08/22/96

Laboratory analyses of the compressed material revealed the presence of dl-amphetamine. dl-amphetamine is a Schedule II controlled substance. Weight in grams is 3.135.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 22nd day of August, 1996 as a true and correct copy.

*Marc Crews*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Marc Crews  
Forensic Scientist II  
Analyst

*JoAnn Prescott*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JoAnn Prescott  
Notary Public



(Exhibit A)

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F.113

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
PENSACOLA DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SECOND  
SUPERSEDING  
INDICTMENT

v.

9.16-57  
KEARY GLENN OWENS, 420 82 5972  
SONYA MELISSA WILLIAMS, aka  
SONYA MORGAN,  
CHARLES RANDALL HARRISON, aka RANDY,  
and ROBERT HENLEY

3:96cr 57RV

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

COUNT I

That on or about January 1, 1994, and continuing through the  
date of the return of the indictment, in the Northern District of  
Florida and elsewhere, the defendants,

KEARY GLENN OWENS,  
SONYA MELISSA WILLIAMS, aka  
SONYA MORGAN,  
CHARLES RANDALL HARRISON, aka RANDY, and  
ROBERT HENLEY

did knowingly and willfully combine, conspire, confederate,  
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persons, to possess with intent to distribute the controlled  
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TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

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FILED

Title 21, United States Code, Sections 841(a)(1), (b)(1)(A)(viii) and 841(b)(D).

All in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846.

COUNT II

That on or about August 16, 1996, in the Northern District of Florida and elsewhere, the defendants,

KEARY GLENN OWENS and  
SONYA MELISSA WILLIAMS, aka  
SONYA MORGAN,  
CHARLES RANDALL HARRISON, aka RANDY, and  
ROBERT HENLEY

did knowingly and intentionally possess with intent to distribute the controlled substance amphetamine, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Sections 841(b)(D) and 2.

COUNT III

That on or about August 16, 1996, in the Northern District of Florida and elsewhere, the defendant,

KEARY GLENN OWENS,

did knowingly use and carry a firearm, to wit: a German make Makarov-style pistol, during and in relation to a drug trafficking crime for which he may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, to wit: conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute methamphetamine and amphetamine, and possession with intent to distribute amphetamine, as charged in Counts I and II of this indictment, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 924(c)(1).

*Exhibit B*

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1 MR. SPURLIN: We join in that motion, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: As far as the evidence is concerned I  
3 think there's more than sufficient evidence to get the case  
4 to the jury on these two counts for both defendants.

5 I am concerned, however, with the charge in the second  
6 superseding indictment on count two. Mr. Patterson, are you  
7 familiar with what I'm referring to? Mr. Knight?

8 MR. PATTERSON: I know the count. I'm not sure I  
9 know the problem.

10 THE COURT: Well, the problem is it seems to have  
11 charged some strange section of Title 21 but not the one that  
12 seems to be the operative one. Defense counsel, are you  
13 aware of what I'm talking about?

14 MR. SPURLIN: No, sir, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: First of all Section 841(b)(D) doesn't  
16 exist. It's 841(b)(1)(D) and that's the penalty section.  
17 The section that's the operative part is 841(a)(1). And it  
18 doesn't seem to be charged. Apparently I haven't noticed it  
19 when I took pleas with the two codefendants either, but it  
20 seems to be a serious problem. We'll take that up in the  
21 morning.

22 Other than that, as to the facts presented and the  
23 evidence, sufficiency and all that, there's certainly grounds  
24 to get the case to the jury. So the motions are denied on  
25 that but I'll take it under advisement with respect to count

CHARLES RANDALL HARRISON

(Exhibit C)

92. Based upon the above information, it appears the defendant does not have the financial ability to pay a fine. He has outstanding liabilities, primarily attorney fees and medical expenses, and is facing an extensive period of incarceration.

#### PART D. SENTENCING OPTIONS

93. Mr. Harrison is charged in Count 2 with Possession With Intent to Distribute Amphetamine in violation of 21 USC 841(b)(1)(D) and (2). Amphetamine is a Schedule II controlled substance. Therefore, the defendant should have been charged with a violation of Title 21 USC 841(b)(1)(C).

##### Custody

94. **Statutory Provisions:** Count 1: The maximum term of imprisonment is Life with a 20 year minimum mandatory pursuant to 21 USC 841(b)(1)(A). **(Enhanced Penalty)**

Count 2: The maximum term of imprisonment is 30 years pursuant to 21 USC 841(b)(1)(C). **(Enhanced Penalty)**

95. **Guideline Provisions:** Based on a total offense level of 44 (treated as a level 43) and a criminal history category of II, the guideline imprisonment range is Life.

##### Impact of Plea Agreement

96. None.

##### Supervised Release

97. **Statutory Provisions:** Count 1: A term of supervised release of at least 10 years is required pursuant to 21 USC 841(b)(1)(A). **(Enhanced Penalty)**

Count 2: A supervised release term of at least six years is required pursuant to 21 USC 841(b)(1)(C). **(Enhanced Penalty)**

98. **Guideline Provisions:** Count 1: The guideline range for a term of supervised release is 10 years pursuant to 5D1.2(b). **(Enhanced Penalty)**

Count 2: The guideline range for a term of supervised release is six years pursuant to 5D1.2(b). **(Enhanced Penalty)**



Read instructions on reverse  
before completing.

REPORT OF DRUG PROPERTY COLLECTED, PURCHASED OR SEIZED

1. HOW OBTAINED (Check) ☐ Purchase ☒ Seizure ☐ Free Sample

☐ Lab. Seizure ☐ Money Flashed ☐ Compliance Sample (Non-Criminal)

☐ Other (Specify)

2a. FILE NO. GT-96-0016

2b. PROGRAM CODE

3. G-DEP XAA2N

4a. WHERE OBTAINED (City, State/Country) DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, FL

4b. DATE OBTAINED 08/16/96

5. FILE TITLE OWENS, KEARY

6a. REFERRING AGENCY (Name) N/A

7. DATE PREPARED 08/20/96

8. GROUP NO. RO

9. Exhibit No.	10. FDIN (8 characters)	11. ALLEGED DRUGS	12. MARKS OR LABELS (Describe fully)	13. Seized	14. Submitted	15. APPROX. GROSS QUANTITY
(a-d)	96-087341	Meth	4 PSEF'S CONTAINING PACKAGES OF BROWN POWDER		a) 113.3g	
2		Meth	PSEF CONTAINING PLASTIC BAG AND FOIL CONTAINER OF BROWN POWDER		b) 15.6g	
3		Meth	PSEF CONTAINING WALLET WITH POWDER RESIDUE		c) 15.2g	
					d) 2.4g	
					3) 8g	
					206g	

16. WAS ORIGINAL CONTAINER SUBMITTED SEPARATE FROM DRUG? ☐ NO (Included above) ☐ YES (If Yes, enter exhibit no. and describe original container fully)

REMARKS: THE ABOVE EXHIBITS WERE SEIZED FROM A 1986 LINCOLN CONT. ON 08/16/96 BY OFFICER BURNHAM. THE EXHIBITS WERE TURNED OVER TO SA GRAVAT AT THE WALTON COUNTY SO. SA GRAVAT MAINTAINED CUSTODY OF EXHIBIT UNTIL IT COULD BE PROCESSED, SEALED AND MAILED TO THE SERL.

17. SUBMITTED BY SPECIAL AGENT (Signature) SA CHARLES L. GRAVAT

18. APPROVED BY (Signature) RAC MICHAEL JOON

LABORATORY EVIDENCE RECEIPT REPORT

19. No. PACKAGES 6 PSEF

20. RECEIVED FROM (Signature & Date) PM 4934555 8/23/96

21. TITLE

22. SEAL ☒ Broken ☐ Unbroken

23. RECEIVED BY (Signature & Date) 8/23/96

24. TITLE 2407 Tech

LABORATORY ANALYSIS/COMPARISON REPORT

25. ANALYSIS SUMMARY AND REMARKS

Exhibit 1 Gross: 1479 g Net: 1247 g

Exhibit 2 Gross: 32.3 g Net: 31.8g

Exhibit 3 Gross: 208.2 g Net: residue

Also found: Exhibit 1: Caffeine and Methyl Sulfone

Note: Exhibits 1, 2, and 3: Original containers from each exhibit, submitted for fingerprint examination.

ccv \*Salt undetermined

26. Exhibit No.	27. Lab. No.	28. ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT (Established or Common Name)	29. Strength	30. Measure	31. Unit	32. TOTAL NET	33. RES
1	91408	d1-Amphetamine Hydrochloride	36.500			448.9 g	124
2	91409	d1-Amphetamine*					D.1
3	91410	No controlled substance detected					res

34. ANALYST (Signature) Duvalley Valley Sept. 16, 1996

35. TITLE Forensic Chemist Ivette M. Vallejo

36. DATE COMPLETE 9/16/96

37. APPROVED BY Thomas J. Lonsbury 9/18/96

38. TITLE Laboratory Director

39. LAB. LOCATION Miami, FL

(EXHIBIT R&amp;R REPLY #11)

ALABAMA  
DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCESSATELLITE LABORATORY  
1478 HARTFORD HIGHWAY  
DOTHAN, AL 36301  
(334) 712-9742  
FACSIMILE (334) 712-1918MEDICAL EXAMINER  
207 NORTH CHERRY STREET  
DOTHAN, AL 36303  
(334) 793-0815  
FACSIMILE (334) 677-8322

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Mike Gillis  
ABC Board Narcotics Division  
P. O. Box 531  
Samson, AL 36477

CASE NUMBER: 96DD71608 SUBMITTING AGENCY CASE NUMBER: 961077L31E

SUSPECT(S)	RACE	SEX	BIRTH DATE	STATUS
Keary Owens	W	M	09/16/57	Adult

SERVICE REQUESTED: DRUG ANALYSES

CHAIN OF CUSTODY:

RELINQUISHED BY	RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
Mike Gillis	Marc Crews	08/05/96	1320

## DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE:

One sealed plastic bag containing one sandwich bag containing a tan compressed material.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES: DATE(S) OF ANALYSES: 08/05/96 - 08/22/96

Laboratory analyses of the compressed material revealed the presence of dl-amphetamine. dl-amphetamine is a Schedule II controlled substance. Weight in grams is 3.135.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 22nd day of August, 1996 as a true and correct copy.

*Marc Crews*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Marc Crews  
Forensic Scientist II  
Analyst

*JoAnn Prescott*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JoAnn Prescott  
Notary Public



ALABAMA  
DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCESSATELLITE LABORATORY  
1478 HARTFORD HIGHWAY  
DOTHAN, AL 36301  
(334) 712-9742  
FACSIMILE (334) 712-1810MEDICAL EXAMINER  
207 NORTH CHERRY STREET  
DOTHAN, AL 36303  
(334) 793-0610  
FACSIMILE (334) 877-0322

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Mike Gillis  
ABC Board Narcotics Division  
P. O. Box 531  
Samson, AL 36477

CASE NUMBER: 96DD71607 SUBMITTING AGENCY CASE NUMBER: 961076131F

SUSPECT(S)	RACE	SEX	BIRTH DATE	STATUS
Keary Owens	W	M	09/16/57	Adult

SERVICE REQUESTED: DRUG ANALYSES

## CHAIN OF CUSTODY:

RELINQUISHED BY	RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
Mike Gillis	Marc Crews	08/05/96	1320

## DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE:

One sealed plastic bag containing one plastic "corner" containing a tan compressed material.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES: DATE(S) OF ANALYSES: 08/05/96 - 08/20-96

Laboratory analyses of the compressed material revealed the presence of dl-amphetamine. dl-amphetamine is a Schedule II controlled substance. Weight in grams is 3.308.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 22nd day of August, 1996 as a true and correct copy.

  
Marc Crews  
Forensic Scientist II  
Analyst  
JoAnn Prescott  
Notary Public

1-684-2353

Sep 20 1996

(EX-IBIT R&amp;R REPLY #10)



ALABAMA  
DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

SATELLITE LABORATORY  
1470 HARTFORD HIGHWAY  
DOTHAN, AL 36301  
(334) 712-9742  
FACSIMILE (334) 712-1918

MEDICAL EXAMINER  
207 NORTH CHERRY STREET  
DOTHAN, AL 36303  
(334) 793-0015  
FACSIMILE (334) 677-8322

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Mike Gillis  
ABC Board Narcotics Division  
P. O. Box 531  
Samson, AL 36477

CASE NUMBER: 96DD71640 SUBMITTING AGENCY CASE NUMBER: 961090131R

SUSPECT(S)	RACE	SEX	BIRTH DATE	STATUS
Keary Glen Owens	W	M	08/02/57	Adult

SERVICE REQUESTED: DRUG ANALYSES

CHAIN OF CUSTODY:

RELINQUISHED BY	RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
Mike Gillis	Marc Crews	08/13/96	1300

DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE:

One sealed plastic bag containing one sandwich bag containing a tan compressed material.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES: DATE(S) OF ANALYSES: 08/20/96 - 08/22/96

Laboratory analyses of the compressed material revealed the presence of dl-amphetamine. dl-amphetamine is a Schedule II controlled substance. Weight in grams is 6.342.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 22nd day of August, 1996 as a true and correct copy.

Marc Crews  
Marc Crews  
Forensic Scientist II  
Analyst

Jo Ann Prescott  
Jo Ann Prescott  
Notary Public

(EXHIBIT A) E

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
PENSACOLA DIVISION

COPY

WITNESS: CHARLES L. GRAVAT

RE: KEARY GLENN OWENS, ET AL

## FEDERAL GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS

## APPEARANCE:

ED KNIGHT, Esquire  
Assistant U.S. Attorney  
Northern District of Florida  
114 East Gregory Street  
Pensacola, FL 32501

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
U.S. Courthouse  
100 North Palafox Street  
Pensacola, Florida 32501  
September 17, 1996

-----

Reported By:  
Marty Schipper, Court Reporter  
P.O. Box 1209  
Mossy Head, Florida 32434-1209  
(904) 892-3674

1 Whereupon...

2 CHARLES L. GRAVAT,  
3 was called as a witness and, having been first duly  
4 sworn, was examined and testified on his oath, as  
5 follows:

6 THE FOREMAN: You're still under oath.

7 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. How y'all doing.

8 EXAMINATION

9 BY MR. KNIGHT:

10 Q. Agent Gravat, you're employed with the DEA?

11 A. Yes, sir, I still am.

12 Q. And you are the same agent who presented  
13 evidence to this grand jury regarding Mr. Keary Owens  
14 and Sonja Williams?

15 A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. Now since the time the last indictment was  
17 returned against those two, has your investigation led  
18 you to believe that others are involved with Mr. Owens  
19 in acquiring and distributing methamphetamine?

20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. And can you describe basically what  
22 information you have about Mr. Randy Harrison and Mr.  
23 Robert Henley?

24 A. Yes, sir. You want me to start?

25 Q. Uh-huh.

1           A.    Okay.  As y'all remember, back on August  
2           16th of this year a vehicle was stopped in DeFuniak  
3           Springs, Florida, and Keary Owens and Sonja Williams  
4           were arrested with about three pounds of  
5           methamphetamine.

6                   They were indicted by y'all last month;  
7           since that time there's been a lot of follow-up  
8           investigation to this and I've got in contact with the  
9           law enforcement people in Alabama who were actively  
10          working this group at the time, and now what I believe  
11          and what I know to be a fact is that there is a group  
12          of people in South Alabama who have been acquiring  
13          methamphetamine out of California and distributing  
14          that methamphetamine in South Alabama and Northwest  
15          Florida for the past several years.

16                   This three pounds of methamphetamine that  
17          was seized in DeFuniak Springs back on the 16th of  
18          August was actually going back to Samson, Alabama, the  
19          methamphetamine had been acquired in California from a  
20          guy named Magdaleno Contreras.

21                   I believe he is the source of the  
22          methamphetamine in California and that Keary Owens and  
23          Charles Randall or Randy Harrison are the main two  
24          gentlemen involved in the distribution of the  
25          methamphetamine.

1 Robert Henley is the subject who goes to  
2 California and picks up the methamphetamine for these  
3 two gentlemen and then brings it back into -- actually  
4 into South Alabama where it's distributed in South  
5 Alabama and in North Florida.

6 The three pounds that were seized on the  
7 16th, according to Sonja Williams, who I believe will  
8 follow me in here and testify before y'all, had been  
9 paid for by Randy Harrison and Keary Owens.

10 Robert Henley had traveled to California,  
11 picked up the methamphetamine, had taken a bus back,  
12 had been met in Mobile by Sonja and Keary, they had  
13 picked up the methamphetamine from him and they were  
14 taking it back to Samson where they were to meet with  
15 Randy Harrison that same night and split the  
16 methamphetamine in half, at which time Keary and Randy  
17 would have handled the distribution of the  
18 methamphetamine.

19 I know about several other trips that have  
20 gone exactly like this from Mrs. Williams, we have  
21 other information and other witnesses from the Alabama  
22 folks who also helped in the investigation of this  
23 involving Mr. Henley and Mr. Harrison's involvement in  
24 the trafficking of methamphetamine.

25 Right now I can talk, you know, we think we



1 Alabama. I served them a grand jury subpoena and they  
2 said they'd provide the records to be returned to the  
3 grand jury showing this cashier's check had been  
4 issued from Keary Owens to this Spring Bay  
5 Distributors on August 13th.

6 Q. So you have the original records in your  
7 possession?

8 A. No, sir, the original records are maintained  
9 by the bank; they just provided me a copy.

10 MR. KNIGHT: Okay.

11 Any other questions of the witness?

12 JUROR: How much was -- how much was that  
13 three pounds; how much is that worth on the street?

14 THE WITNESS: According to Miss Williams  
15 they were paying ten thousand, five hundred a pound  
16 for it in California, and probably here locally you  
17 figure sixteen ounces to a pound at about fifteen  
18 hundred an ounce, so, you know, conservatively you're  
19 talking about sixty some thousand dollars' worth of  
20 methamphetamine. There's a lot of money to be made in  
21 this.

22 JUROR: Just for my own curiosity; is that a  
23 powder type substance, or what is it?

24 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am; methamphetamine is  
25 a hydrochloride, it's like cocaine, it is soluble in

1 water, it's a powder substance that's usually ingested  
2 through the nose.

3 It can be mixed with water and diluted and  
4 then ingested intravenously with a needle, but the  
5 majority of it is ingested through the nose just like  
6 cocaine hydrochloride is.

7 It's a very addictive substance, it's  
8 long-lasting, becoming more and more popular in  
9 Northwest Florida and South Alabama every day.

10 MR. KNIGHT: Any other questions of the  
11 witness?


12 THE FOREMAN: Thank you.

13 (Witness excused.)  
14 - - - - -  
15

16 CERTIFICATE

17 I hereby certify that the foregoing  
18 represents a true and correct transcript of the  
proceedings hereinabove-described.

19 DATED this 26th day of September, 1996.

20   
21 MARTHA L. SCHIPPER, Court Reporter and  
Notary Public, State of Florida  
22 at Large  
23  
24  
25

(Exhibit F)

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1 still might have to call you back. I think that's only  
2 happened once in the thirteen years I've been a judge but it  
3 could happen, so please give us a phone number.

4 Now, ladies and gentlemen, for the twelve of you  
5 remaining, in recognition of the solemn duty we ask you to  
6 perform as you now go back to the jury room to deliberate and  
7 reach your verdict, I'm going to stand and I ask everyone  
8 else in the courtroom to stand with me as the jury retires to  
9 the jury room to deliberate and reach a verdict. Go ahead,  
10 we'll send in the exhibits and other materials.

11 (At 3:14 PM the jury left the courtroom.)

12 THE COURT: Be seated. All right, we'll be in  
13 recess pending a verdict. We have, I think, another matter  
14 involving Mr. Conti to take up. We'll take about five  
15 minutes and do that. Anything else, counsel, before we  
16 recess? If not, we are in recess.

17 (Recess from 3:15 PM to 4:32 PM.)

18 (Open court. Defendants present. Jury not present.)

19 THE COURT: Well, we have a question from the jury.  
20 And let me make sure we've got both defendants and all  
21 lawyers. We do. The question reads: "What quantity or drug  
22 amount is considered an amount for personal use or  
23 possession, or an amount for distribution?" Let me read it  
24 again: "What quantity or drug amount is considered an amount  
25 for personal use or possession, or an amount for

1 distribution." Mr. Patterson?

2 MR. PATTERSON: The jury will have to rely on their  
3 recollection of the testimony.

4 THE COURT: Mr. Spurlin?

5 MR. SPURLIN: Your Honor, I believe the statute has  
6 a threshold amount, if I'm not mistaken.

7 THE COURT: If it does I'm not aware of it. What is  
8 it?

9 MR. SPURLIN: I thought it was ten grams, Your  
10 Honor.

11 THE COURT: I don't think so. Mr. Blow?

12 MR. BLOW: Judge, I think the answer to that  
13 question is that's for them to decide.

14 THE COURT: Well, that's about all I can tell them.  
15 So you opt for saying, "That's for you to decide"? Mr.  
16 Patterson, any objection to that?

17 MR. PATTERSON: No, Your Honor. I think something  
18 from the evidence.

19 THE COURT: I can say, "There's no legal definition  
20 of that and it's a matter of, it's a matter for you to decide  
21 from the evidence." Is that all right?

22 MR. PATTERSON: Yes, sir.

23 MR. SPURLIN: Yes, sir.

24 THE COURT: All right, here's the response: "There  
25 is no legal definition, and it is a matter for you to decide

COPY (Exhibit B)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
PENSACOLA DIVISION



COPY

WITNESS: CHARLES L. GRAVAT

RE: KEARY GLENN OWENS, et al

## FEDERAL GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS

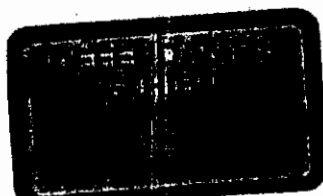
## APPEARANCE:

ED KNIGHT, Esquire  
Assistant U.S. Attorney  
Northern District of Florida  
114 East Gregory Street  
Pensacola, FL 32501

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
U.S. Courthouse  
100 North Palafox Street  
Pensacola, Florida 32501  
August 20, 1996

-----

Reported By:  
Marty Schipper, Court Reporter  
P.O. Box 1209  
Mossy Head, Florida 32434-1209  
(904) 892-3674



1 Whereupon...

2 CHARLES L. GRAVAT,  
3 was called as a witness and, having been first duly  
4 sworn, was examined and testified on his oath, as  
5 follows:

6 THE FOREMAN: State your name and spell it  
7 please for the record.

8 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. My name is Charles  
9 L. Gravat; it's G-r-a-v-a-t.

10 EXAMINATION

11 BY MR. KNIGHT:

12 Q. Okay. Mr. Gravat; you're an agent with the  
13 Drug Enforcement Administration?

14 A. Yes, sir, I am.

15 Q. And in connection with your duties with that  
16 agency have you become familiar with Keary Glenn Owens  
17 and Sonya Melissa Williams?

18 A. Yes, sir.

19 Q. And is Ms. Williams known by any other name?

20 A. Several.

21 Q. And is she also known as Sonja Morgan?

22 A. Right.

23 Q. Okay. If you would describe for the grand  
24 jury how you became familiar with both of them.

25 A. I received a call last Friday night from the



1 Walton County Sheriff's Department that they had  
2 stopped these two individuals in a vehicle and seized  
3 what they believed was a quantity of methamphetamine.

4 I then went to Walton County where I  
5 contacted investigator Lorenz (phonetic) and Officer  
6 Burnham (phonetic) from the DeFuniak Springs Police  
7 Department and was advised that they had just made a  
8 traffic stop in downtown DeFuniak Springs and stopped  
9 Keary Owens and Sonja Williams in a 1986 Lincoln  
10 Continental, and during the search of the vehicle  
11 approximately three pounds of methamphetamine were  
12 discovered in the vehicle along with about twenty  
13 thousand dollars in cash, and a .9-millimeter handgun  
14 in a concealed compartment in the door panel on the  
15 passenger's side of the vehicle.

16 Q. Okay. Now, can you describe where the  
17 methamphetamine was in relation to the car and both  
18 Mr. Owens and Ms. Williams?

19 A. Yes, sir. They were the driver and  
20 passenger, the front seat occupants of the vehicle.  
21 The methamphetamine was on the floorboard of the  
22 driver's seat in large taped packages basically under  
23 the -- under where Mr. Owens would sitting.

24 There were small amounts of methamphetamine,  
25 methamphetamine residue found in Ms. Williams' purse

1 in an envelope that had about ten thousand of the  
2 twenty thousand dollars, and under the vehicle where  
3 we believe Mr. Owens dropped some when he got out to  
4 check his tail light, which was actually the reason  
5 for the initial stop --

6 Q. Okay. All right.

7 A. -- a small bag of meth was found under the  
8 car.

9 Q. All right. The indictment, the proposed  
10 indictment charges both of these individuals with a  
11 conspiracy that began on or about January 1st of 1994?

12 A. Yes, sir.

13 Q. Can you describe for the grand jury what the  
14 basis of the conspiracy charge is?

15 A. Yes, sir. I knew these people were under  
16 investigation by DEA in Mobile so I contacted the DEA  
17 task force in Mobile and talked to Agent Claude Cosey  
18 (phonetic) and to Agent Linda Clements (phonetic), and  
19 was advised that they were conducting an investigation  
20 into Mr. Owens and Ms. Williams dating back several  
21 years.

22 They advised that they had interviewed  
23 witnesses who had told them about the methamphetamine  
24 trafficking of both Owens and Williams during this  
25 time frame, that the methamphetamine laboratory that I

1 did on a search warrant in Walton County back in  
2 October of '95, they prosecuted a gentleman named  
3 Michael Aukman (phonetic) in the Middle District of  
4 Alabama but the laboratory was here in north Florida,  
5 and Aukman has told them in subsequent interviews,  
6 he's now cooperating, that the majority of the  
7 methamphetamine that he was manufacturing in his  
8 laboratory was being distributed by Keary Owens.

9 He also told them that since late 1993,  
10 early '94, he had been traveling to California to pick  
11 up larger quantities of methamphetamine and bringing  
12 it back to North Florida, South Alabama for  
13 distribution, and that Mr. Owens was involved, was the  
14 main one involved in distribution of the  
15 methamphetamine that Aukman was acquiring.

16 I was also advised that in the last ninety  
17 days they have made three purchases of methamphetamine  
18 from Mr. Owens and in every occasion Ms. Williams was  
19 present in the vehicle when they came and delivered  
20 the methamphetamine, and they have several witnesses  
21 who would testify that Mr. Owens routinely carried a  
22 firearm, not only in his drug trafficking but in his  
23 daily life that he was always armed for his protection  
24 and his drug trafficking.

25 Q. Was the firearm that was found in the car

1 loaded?

2 A. Yes, sir; there was one in the chamber and  
3 the handle was cocked, according to the police  
4 officer.

5 Q. And that was a .9-millimeter pistol?

6 A. Yes, sir. We don't know what brand, we  
7 think it's a Russian .9-millimeter, because the serial  
8 number had been altered and we're trying to identify  
9 that right now.

10 Q. Okay. Now after both Mr. Owens and Ms.  
11 Williams were taken into custody last Friday, was  
12 another search warrant executed at his residence?

13 A. Yes, sir, at the residence of Mr. Owens,  
14 yesterday morning again DEA in Mobile, Alabama,  
15 executed a search warrant at Mr. Owens's residence up  
16 in Samson, Alabama, and discovered all the chemicals  
17 and glassware used in the manufacture of  
18 methamphetamine, they discovered some money transfers  
19 used to transfer money from Alabama to California  
20 where they believe he was purchasing the  
21 methamphetamine; also found a note from Ms. Williams  
22 to Mr. Owens telling him, you know, "If you're going  
23 out of town make sure you leave me some stuff to sell,  
24 some methamphetamine to distribute."

25 Q. Okay. Have other witnesses indicated that



1 Mr. Owens was involved in cooking or manufacturing  
2 methamphetamine at that residence you described?

3 A. Yes, sir. We had at least one witness who  
4 told agents about that Mr. Owens and Mr. Aukman were  
5 trying to cook last I think September '95 and they had  
6 a fire in Mr. Owens' residence where they trying to  
7 cook some methamphetamine, basically some chemical  
8 explosion, which is common in the clandestine  
9 manufacture of methamphetamine.

10 Q. Okay. And I think you had indicated that  
11 the date that Mr. Owens and Ms. Williams were stopped  
12 was August 16th of 1996?

13 A. Yes, sir; last Friday night, August 16th,  
14 1996.

15 Q. Can you describe with any more particularity  
16 what Ms. Williams, what her involvement is with Mr.  
17 Mr. Owens?

18 A. They're boyfriend/girlfriend, number one,  
19 they are now, I think at the time they were not. The  
20 information from our witnesses is she's involved in  
21 helping Mr. Owens in the distribution of  
22 methamphetamine.

23 Q. Okay. Was her purse searched at the time of  
24 the stop?

25 A. Yes, sir.

1 Q. Was any methamphetamine discovered in the  
2 purse?

3 A. Yes, sir; residue was discovered in the  
4 purse.

5 Q. Okay. And I think you had indicated some  
6 quantity of cash was recovered. How much was that?

7 A. Almost twenty, like nineteen thousand, eight  
8 hundred and fifty-one dollars, the exact figure I  
9 don't remember, but it was a little less than twenty  
10 thousand dollars in cash was in the vehicle.

11 Q. And you've indicated that approximately  
12 three pounds of methamphetamine was recovered?

13 A. Yes, sir; it weighed out over fifteen  
14 hundred grams in the taped packages, subtracting for  
15 the wrappers, we have not removed them because we  
16 don't want to mess up the fingerprints so we sent them  
17 to the lab in their entirety and let the lab do it  
18 in a more structured environment where we don't risk,  
19 you know, maybe contaminated fingerprints, so we don't  
20 know the exact weight of the methamphetamine, but the  
21 total packages was over fifteen hundred grams, which  
22 is way over three pounds.

23 Q. And what would -- on like street value, what  
24 would they be able to sell a pound of methamphetamine  
25 for?



1           A.    Twelve to fifteen thousand dollars.

2           MR. KNIGHT:   Okay.   Any questions?

3           JUROR:   I have one.

4           THE WITNESS:   Yes, sir.

5           JUROR:   This Williams; you said that when  
6 you opened the purse you had residue of  
7 methamphetamine?

8           THE WITNESS:   Yes, sir.

9           JUROR:   "Could that be prescription drugs or  
10 --

11           THE WITNESS:   No, sir; methamphetamine is  
12 not made legally anywhere to my knowledge; it is a  
13 clandestine manufactured illegal drug.

14           JUROR:   But you said one time they were  
15 boyfriend/girlfriend.   I just wanted to make sure it  
16 was actual drugs.

17           THE WITNESS:   I mean it hasn't had a lab  
18 report, you know, from what I looked at and what it  
19 smelled like, you know, it looked like residue of  
20 methamphetamine, the powder residue in her purse  
21 appeared to be methamphetamine.

22           Now there's no legal use of methamphetamine  
23 I'm aware of in this country.

24           JUROR:   Okay.   I just wanted to make sure it  
25 wasn't a prescription drug or something where they had

1 --

2 THE WITNESS: No, sir.

3 JUROR: Because you said they were still  
4 boyfriend and girlfriend, that she wasn't, you know,  
5 just --

6 THE WITNESS: No, sir; she was actually  
7 arrested in June of '95 by the Geneva County Sheriff's  
8 Office for possession of methamphetamine.

9 JUROR: Okay.

10 MR. KNIGHT: Not that that has anything to  
11 do with the charges that we're discussing here.

12 THE WITNESS: Well, it does; it's part of  
13 the conspiracy. It's within the time frame so it is a  
14 conspiratorial act.

15 BY MR. KNIGHT:

16 Q. Yeah, but with respect to the possession?

17 A. Right.

18 Q. What we're talking about, what was found in  
19 the purse, it's not any type of capsule or pill form?

20 A. No; it's looks like maybe she had a bag of  
21 methamphetamine and maybe some had fallen out or  
22 something.

23 JUROR: It wasn't BC powder.

24 THE WITNESS: No, sir, I don't think so. I  
25 have sent it to the lab to get them to test it to make

1 sure but I don't believe it was BC Powders.

2 JUROR: She was also in possession of the  
3 cash, too, wasn't she?

4 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

5 BY MR. KNIGHT:

6 Q. And you've indicated the gun was found on  
7 the passenger's side of the car?

8 A. Right, right by where she was.

9 Q. Okay. But you don't have any other  
10 indication -- I mean the proposed indictment charges  
11 him alone with using or carrying the gun during the  
12 commission of --

13 A. No, sir. All the information from the  
14 witness is that he routinely carried the gun, and that  
15 also we believe that we can tie this particular gun to  
16 him through the box that was found at his residence in  
17 our search yesterday, but we have no information to  
18 tie her to the gun at this time.

19 Q. Okay. And so for that reason she's not  
20 charged with the use or carrying the gun?

21 A. That's correct.

22 JUROR: Even though it was on her side of  
23 the car?

24 THE WITNESS: Without a witness that ties  
25 her into it, I'd hate, you know, to charge her without

1 being able to prove it, so if we develop that  
2 information we'll bring it back and supersede but  
3 right now we just -- we don't have enough to put the  
4 -- you know, enough to ask for that particular  
5 charge.

6 BY MR. KNIGHT:

7 Q. The gun was concealed, was it not?

8 A. Yes, sir.

9 Q. Okay. So you have no indication that she  
10 was even aware that it was there?

11 A. I'm sure she was aware it was there but I'm  
12 just saying that we don't have any -- you know, that's  
13 just my opinion but I have no --

14 JUROR: Well, have you checked it for  
15 fingerprints.

16 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir; we're going to check  
17 it for fingerprints, but it's only been since last  
18 Friday so we have not had time to get all that  
19 stuff done, but yes, sir, but if that -- if there are  
20 -- you know, if it comes back we will.

21 JUROR: What; you're not bringing us all the  
22 information. You haven't had time. I was just being  
23 facetious.

24 MR. KNIGHT: Any other questions?

25 THE WITNESS: Thank y'all.



1 THE FOREMAN: Thank you.

2 (Witness excused.)

3 -----

4  
5 CERTIFICATE

6 I hereby certify that the foregoing  
7 represents a true and correct transcript of the  
8 proceedings hereinabove-described.

9 DATED this 4th day of September, 1996.

10 *Martina L. Schipper*

11 MARTHA L. SCHIPPER, Court Reporter and  
12 Notary Public, State of Florida

